Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 41, BROAD-STREET, NEAR THE *EXCHANGE*, NEW-YORK.

[No. 32, *of* VOL. II.] SATURDAY, *JULY* 31, 1790. [WHOLE NO. 136.]

DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.——No. XVI.
(CONTINUED.)

Opposant, sans relâche, avec trop de prudence
Les *Guises* aux *Condès*, et la France a la France.
Toujours prête á s'unir avec ses ennemis
Et changeant d'intérêt, de rivaux, et d'amis.

WHILE all minds, were held in agitation at Court by these events, the Bourbons saw themselves, notwithstanding their proximity of blood, and pretensions to the crown, contrary to the usage of the nation, excluded from employments and honors. Except when the necessity of a war, or the exercise of some office of little consequence, which remained to them, required their presence, they appeared not at Court. It is true, that the Count D'Aguien, one of the Princes of this house, had advanced himself by his merit and valour. The King had given him the command of his army in Piedmont. The battle of Cerizolles, which he gained against the Spaniards, had raised his reputation. But this advantage was too transitory to raise the house of Bourbon. This Prince died by accident, in the flour of his age, and his brother, the Duke D'Anguien was killed at the battle of St. Quintin. There remained therefore none of the children of Charles of Bourbon, but Anthony Duke of Vendome, and King of Navarre, by his marriage with Jane of Albret; Louis, Prince of Conde, the stock of the branches of Condé and Conti, killed afterwards at Jarnac, and Charles, Cardinal of Bourbon, proclaimed King afterwards by the Leaguers, under the name of Charles the tenth.

The chiefs of the house, were now, Anthony Duke of Vendome, and Louis Prince of Condé, his brother, both sons of Charles of Vendome, who, after the revolt of the Constable de Bourbon, and the captivity of Francis the first, by his moderation and disinterestedness, had somewhat calmed the hatred which had been violently enkindled against those of his blood. These Princes, depressed by the Guises, whom they called strangers and new comers from Lorrain, complained bitterly, that except the right of succession to the crown, which no man could take from them, they were deprived of all their privileges, and especially of the honor of residing near the person of the King. That they scarcely held any rank in a court, where their birth called them to the first places after his Majesty: and that such conduct was equally inconsistent with reason and equity. The King however, maintained with inflexibility, the power of the Guises against all remonstrances and complaints. The Bourbons endured with less impatience, the elevation of the Constable Montmorency: on the contrary, they were severely mortified to see his credit diminish. United with him by an alliance, by views and by interests, they flattered themselves they might obtain by his means a decent rank, if they could not re-ascend to that which their ancestors had possessed. But now, deprived of that hope which supports the unfortunate by softening the sentiment of their ills, they bore with still greater impatience their disgraces.

Anthony of Vendome, a Prince of a mild and moderate character, appeared to support them with more tranquility than the others, because he meditated great designs. He had married Jane of Albret, only daughter of Henry, King of Navarre, and after the death of his father in law he had taken the crown and title of King. His project was to recover his kingdom of Navarre, of which the Spaniards had made themselves masters, for several years, during the war, between Louis the XIIth, and Ferdinand the Catholic. The Kings of France, to whose interest this state had been sacrificed, had attempted several times to reconquer it. The Spaniards, who could easily march troops to its relief, had hitherto defended it. But the two crowns, being then upon the point of concluding a solid peace, the King of Navarre, hoped to comprehend in the treaty, and to obtain a restitution of his hereditary states, or, at least, an equivalent. He was confirmed in this thought, by the birth of a son, to whom he gave the name of Henry, in memory of his maternal grandfather. This is the Prince, whom, the splendor of his victories raised, after long and bloody wars, to the throne of France, under the name of Henry the fourth, and whose exploits and virtues have merited the name of great. He was born the 13th of December, 1554, at Pau, the capital of Bern. This birth, which filled with joy the King and Queen of Navarre, inspired them with more ardor, to recover their dominion. Anthony chose rather to interest the King of France, to demand this restitution in the treaty of peace, than to solicit in quality of first Prince of the blood, governments and dignities in the kingdom. It was this, which engaged him to dissemble with more patience and moderation than the rest, the injustice done to his house. The King, persisting in the design of lowering continually the Princes of the blood, or perhaps irritated at the refusal of Anthony, to exchange Bearn and his other states, for cities and territories situated in the interior of the kingdom, had dismembered from Guinne, of which the King of Navarre was governor, as first Prince of the blood, Languedoc and the city of Toulouse, to give the government of it, to the Constable. But the King of Navarre, shewing little resentment of this injustice, pursued constantly his first views. *(To be continued.)*

☞ *The reader is desired to correct the following errors of the press in our last, "Discourses on Davila," fourth line from the top first column, dele apostrophe from the "Montmorencys"—11th line from bottom first column, for "captive" read captivate.*

TRANSLATED
FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

PARIS.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE COLONIES,
Presented to the National Assembly, in the name of the Committee appointed for that purpose, the 23d March, 1790.

By Mr. BARNAVE, Deputy from Dauphiny.

CONTINUED.

ARTICLE FIRST.

1st. THE decree of the National Assembly of the 8th of this month, respecting the Colonies, and the present instructions having been sent by the King, to the governor of the colonies of St. Domingo, the governor shall be bound immediately after their reception, to communicate them to the colonial Assembly, should one exist already formed; to notify them in like manner to the provincial Assemblies, and to give legal and authentic knowledge of them to the inhabitants of the colony, by proclaiming and fixing them up in all the parishes.

2d. If a colonial Assembly exists, it may if it pleases declare that it judges the formation of a new colonial Assembly more advantageous to the colony than the continuation of its own powers, and in this case, they shall immediately proceed to new elections.

3d. If on the contrary, it conceives its continuation most advantageous to the colonies it may commence its operations according to the mode pointed out by the National Assembly; but without being capable of using the power granted to the colonial Assemblies to execute certain decrees, until the intention of the colony with respect to its continuation has been proved, agreeable to the forms hereafter set forth.

4th. Immediately after the proclamation and fixing up the decreed institutions in each parish, every person who shall have attained the full age of 25 years, proprietors of real estate, or for want of such property, shall have been settled in the parish for two years, and paid taxes; shall assemble together to form the parochial Assembly.

5th. The parochial Assembly being formed, shall commence by taking into full consideration, the decree of the National Assembly of the 8th inst. and the present instructions, to proceed in the execution, in the manner following.

6th. If no colonial Assembly antecedently elected, should exist in the colony, or if that which existed has declared that it judges it most expedient to form a new one, the parochial Assembly shall immediately proceed to the election of deputies to the colonial Assembly.

7th. For this purpose, there shall be made out a statement and an enumeration of all the persons of the parish, absent or present, possessed of the qualities expressed in the 4th article of the present instruction, to determine in proportion to their number, that of the deputies which ought to be sent to the colonial Assembly.

8th. This enumeration being made, the number of the deputies to be nominated, shall be determined, at the rate of one for one hundred citizens; observing, 1st, that the last hundred shall be judged compleat, if it amounts to the number of fifty citizens, so that for 150 citizens there shall be two deputies; for 250 citizens, three deputies, and so on. 2d, That no regard shall be had in the parishes where there shall be more than 100 citizens, and the fractional number below 50, so that for 149 citizens, there shall only one deputy be appointed, and so on. 3d, In the parishes where there shall be less than one hundred citizens, a deputy shall nevertheless be appointed, however small the number of citizens shall be which may be found therein.

9th. After having determined the number of deputies which they have to nominate, the provincial Assemblies shall proceed to this election, in the manner which shall appear most suitable to them.

10th. The parochial Assemblies shall be at liberty to give instructions to their deputies, but they cannot charge them with any orders tending to constrain their opinions in the colonial Assembly, and still less to insert any clauses tending to withdraw them from the sense of the majority; if a parish should give such orders, they shall be deemed null, and the colonial Assembly shall pay no regard to them, but the elections of the deputies shall not be invalidated.

11th. The deputies elected by the parochial Assembly, shall immediately repair to the town of Leogane, and shall there determine the place where the colonial Assembly ought to sit.

(To be continued.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
July 20th, 1790.

In Obedience to the Order of the House of Representatives, Of the twentieth of January last,

The Secretary of the Treasury,

Respectfully Reports,

THAT in the formation of a plan for the disposition of the vacant lands of the United States, there appear to be two leading objects of consideration; one, the facility of advantageous sales according to the probable course of purchases; the other, the accommodation of individuals now inhabiting the western country, or who may hereafter emigrate thither.

The former, as an operation of Finance, claims primary attention; the latter is important, as it relates to the satisfaction of the inhabitants of the western country. It is desirable, and does not appear impracticable, to conciliate both.

Purchasers may be contemplated in three classes—Monied individuals and companies, who will buy to sell again—Associations of persons who intend to make settlements themselves—Single persons or families now resident in the western country, or who may emigrate thither hereafter. The two first will be frequently blended, and will always want considerable tracts. The last will generally purchase small quantities. Hence a plan for the sale of the western lands, while it may have due regard to the last, should be calculated to obtain all the advantages which may be derived from the two first classes. For this reason it seems requisite that *the General Loan-Office* should be established at the seat of government. 'Tis there that the principal purchasers, whether citizens or foreigners, can most easily find proper agents, and that contracts for large purchases can be best adjusted.

But the accommodation of the present inhabitants of the western territory, and of unassociated persons and families who may emigrate thither, seems to require, that one office subordinate to that at the seat of Congress should be opened in the north-western, and another in the south-western government.

Each of these offices, as well the general one as the subordinate ones, it is conceived, may be placed with convenience under the superintendance of three commissioners, who may either be pre-established officers of the government, to whom the duty may be assigned by law, or persons specially appointed for the purpose. The former is recommended by considerations of œconomy; and it is probable would embrace every advantage which could be derived from a special appointment.

To obviate those inconveniencies, and to facilitate and ensure the attainment of those advantages, which may arise from new and casual circumstances, springing up from foreign and domestic causes, appear to be an object for which adequate provision should be made in any plan that may be adopted. For this reason, and from the intrinsic difficulty of regulating the details of a specific provision for the various objects which require to be consulted, so as neither to do too much nor too little for either, it is respectfully submitted, whether it would not be adviseable to vest a considerable latitude of discretion in the commissioners of *the general loan-office*, subject to some such regulations and limitations as follow, viz.

That no land shall be sold, except such in respect to which the titles of the Indian tribes shall have been previously extinguished.

That a sufficient tract or tracts shall be reserved and set apart for satisfying the subscribers to the proposed loan in the public debt, but that no location shall be for less than five hundred acres.

That convenient tracts shall from time to time be set apart for the purpose of locations by actual settlers, in quantities not exceeding to one person one hundred acres.

That other tracts shall, from time to time, be set apart for sales in townships of ten miles square, except where they shall adjoin upon a boundary of some prior grant, or of a tract so set apart; in which cases there shall be no greater departure from such form of location, than may be absolutely necessary.

That any quantities may nevertheless be sold by special contract, comprehended either within natural boundaries or lines, or both.

That the price shall be thirty cents per acre to be paid, either in gold or silver, or in public securities, computing those which shall bear an immediate interest of six per cent. as at par with gold and silver, and those which shall bear a future or less interest, if any there shall be, at a proportional value.

That certificates issued for land upon the proposed loan, shall operate as warrants within the tract or tracts which shall be specially set apart for satisfying the subscribers thereto, and shall also be receiveable in all payments whatsoever for land by way of discount, acre for acre.

That no credit shall be given for any quantity less than a township of ten miles square, nor more than two years credit for any greater quantity.

That in every inſtance of credit, at leaſt one quarter part of the conſideration ſhall be paid down, and ſecurity, other than the land itſelf, ſhall be required for the reſidue. And that no title ſhall be given for any tract or part of a purchaſe beyond the quantity for which the conſideration ſhall be actually paid.

That the reſidue of the tract or tracts ſet apart for the ſubſcribers to the propoſed loan, which ſhall not have been located within two years after the ſame ſhall have been ſet apart, may then be ſold on the ſame terms as any other land.

That the commiſſioners of each ſubordinate office ſhall have the management of all ſales, and the iſſuing of warrants for all locations in the tracts to be ſet apart for the accommodation of individual ſettlers, ſubject to the ſuperintendency of the commiſſioners of the *general land-office*, who may alſo commit to them the management of any other ſales or locations which it may be found expedient to place under their direction.

That there ſhall be a ſurveyor-general, who ſhall have power to appoint a deputy ſurveyor general in each of the weſtern governments, and a competent number of deputy ſurveyors to execute in perſon all warrants to them directed by the ſurveyor general or deputy ſurveyor-generals within certain diſtricts to be aſſigned to them reſpectively. That the ſurvevor-general ſhall alſo have in charge all the duties committed to the geographer-general by the ſeveral reſolutions and ordinances of Congreſs.

That all warrants iſſued at *the general land-office* ſhall be ſigned by the commiſſioners, or ſuch one of them as they may nominate for that purpoſe, and ſhall be directed to the ſurveyor-general. That all warrants iſſued at a ſubordinate office, ſhall be ſigned by the commiſſioners of ſuch office, or by ſuch one of them as they may nominate for that purpoſe, and ſhall be directed to the deputy ſurveyor-general within the government. That the priority of locations upon warrants ſhall be determined by the times of the applications to the deputy-ſurveyors: and in caſe of two applications for the ſame land at one time, the priority may be determined by lot.

That the Treaſurer of the United States ſhall be the receiver of all payments for ſales made at the general land-office, and may alſo receive depoſits money or ſecurities for purchaſes intended to be made at the ſubordinate offices, his receipts or certificates for which ſhall be received in payment at thoſe offices.

That the ſecretary of each of the weſtern governments, ſhall be the receiver of all payments ariſing from ſales at the office of ſuch government.

That controverſies concerning rights to patents or grants of land, ſhall be determined by the commiſſioners of that office, under whoſe immediate direction or juriſdiction the locations in reſpect to which they may ariſe ſhall have been made.

That the completion of all contracts and ſales heretofore made, ſhall be under the direction of the commiſſioners of the general land-office.

That the commiſſioners of the general land-Office, ſurveyor general, deputy ſurveyors general, and the commiſſioners of the land-office in each of the weſtern governments, ſhall not purchaſe, nor ſhall others purchaſe for them in truſt, any public lands.

That the ſecretaries of the weſtern governments ſhall give ſecurity for the faithful execution of their duty, as receivers of the land-office.

That all patents ſhall be ſigned by the Preſident of the United States, or by the Vice-Preſident or other officer of government acting as Preſident, and ſhall be recorded in the office either of the ſurveyor-general, or of the clerk of the ſupreme court of the United States.

That all ſurveys of land ſhall be at the expence of the purchaſers or grantees.

That the fees ſhall not exceed certain rates to be ſpecified in the law, affording equitable compenſations for the ſervices of the ſurveyors, and eſtabliſhing reaſonable and cuſtomary charges for patents and other office papers, for the benefit of the United States.

That the commiſſioners of the general land-office, ſhall, as ſoon as may be, from time to time, cauſe all the rules and regulations which they may eſtabliſh to be publiſhed in one gazette, at leaſt in each ſtate, and in each of the weſtern governments where there is a gazette, for the information of the citizens of the United States.

Regulations like theſe will define and fix the moſt eſſential particulars which can regard the diſpoſal of the weſtern lands, and where they leave any thing to diſcretion, will indicate the general principles or policy intended by the legiſlature to be obſerved, for a conformity to which the commiſſioners will, of courſe, be reſponſible. They will at the ſame time leave room for accommodating to circumſtances which cannot beforehand be accurately appreciated, and for varying the courſe of proceeding as experience ſhall ſuggeſt to be proper, and will avoid the danger of thoſe obſtructions and embarraſſments in the execution, which would be to be apprehended from an endeavour at greater preciſion and more exact detail.

All which is humbly ſubmitted,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, JULY 23.

Debate on the Amendment of the Senate to the Funding Bill, to aſſume a part of the State Debts.

MR. JACKSON moved that the amendment of the Senate reſpecting the Aſſumption of the State debts, ſhould be diſagreed to.

In ſupport of his motion he ſaid, it is with great reluctance I riſe again on the queſtion before the houſe. A meaſure which has not only agitated this legiſlature, but has more or leſs convulſed the whole people of the United States. It has elated ſpeculators and ſtate brokets, whilſt it has depreſſed three fourths of the honeſt part of the community. It has held out alluring proſpects and fortunes to the one, whilſt it has blaſted and withered the juſt expectations of the other. It has, in ſhort, been the centre pin of viſionary projectors and intereſted men, whilſt its future effects have been viewed with horror by diſintereſted minds.

To give a hiſtory of this important queſtion, for important, however wicked, it certainly is, would be to tax Congreſs with the moſt extreme inconſiſtencies; repeatedly has the queſtion been decided, and repeatedly negatived, and as the principle was firſt originated without reference, the ſame ſtubborn diſpoſition is manifeſt, notwithſtanding the repeated determinations of the houſe. The forms of Proteus have been aſſumed, and the forms of Proteue have been defeated here, but a new ſhape is not ſtill wanting to aid the perſeverance of the Eaſt. The Senate of the United States, a power not known to, nor choſen by, the people, have undertaken to load the citizens of the United States with an enormous debt.

I will not appeal to the paſſions; but I call on the houſe, as the repreſentatives of the people, as the guardians of their liberties, to reſiſt this encroachment on their conſtituents rights, they will expect it, and if the principle is eſtabliſhed at preſent, there is no knowing to what lengths it may be carried in future. As well might the Senate under color of an amendment, have inſerted the whole funding ſyſtem, in an appropriation bill, as have inſerted this new principle in the law before the houſe. It may be advanced, that it is no money bill, that there are no ways and means, no taxes or burthens impoſed on the people. To intereſted men, and perſons who would not look beyond the ſurface, this reaſoning might appear juſt; but I would aſk if the taxes and burthens, the ways and means muſt not follow—paſs this principle in the law, and the public faith is bound; neglect to provide for it, and you lay the government open to inſult.

But, Sir, ſetting this encroachment of the Senate from our view for the preſent moment, I have no objection to conſider the queſtion on its own merits. Nothing which I have yet heard has convinced me of its propriety. The accumulation of an immenſe debt ought to be founded in more than perſeverance for its baſis; it ought to have juſtice for its ground work, and policy for its ſuperſtructure.

The queſtion of juſtice has been ſubſervient to both ſides of the houſe; but the great rules, the leading features of juſtice have not been anſwered, if they have been attempted. Where, I again demand is the juſtice of compelling a ſtate which has taxed her citizens for the ſinking her debt, to pay another proportion not of her own, but the debts of other States, which have made no exertions whatever?

If this Aſſumption had taken place at the concluſion of the war, the principle would have been more juſt than at preſent, becauſe none of the States had made exertions to relieve themſelves from debt, and they were nearer on an equality, but even then it would not have been on perfect terms of juſtice, the ſituations of the ſtate, and their charges, were not the ſame.

But ſir, ſuppoſing the accounts ſettled at the cloſe of the war; how would the expences of the war have been proportioned, not agreeably to the preſent ratio of repreſentation, will be allowed me, how then? Why, by the ratio of exiſting requiſitions or nearly ſo, and Georgia, would have paid the one ninetieth part of the whole debt, whereas at preſent, ſhe is bound for the one twenty ſecond. But now, ſir, even the ratio of repreſentation is to be overleaped by the preſent ſcheme of the Aſſumption, and by a calculation of the quota, ſhe will pay upwards of 600,000 dollars more than ſhe will be benefited by. New-Hampſhire and Georgia ought to receive, if a juſt quota was allowed as the 65th part of the 21,000,000, 992,307 dollars each—they are, by the ſyſtem before the houſe to receive but 300,000 dollars each, which makes a deficiency of 692,307 dollars and ſome cents of their proportion of the amount which is to benefit other States, and the citizens of New-Hampſhire and Georgia are to pay it. Can this houſe expect that they will quietly ſubmit to it. If the citizens of New-Hampſhire are diſpoſed to be eaſy under the impoſition, I do not believe the citizens of the ſtate of Georgia will be contented.—Let us examine ſome of the other States. Maſſachuſetts is to receive of the ſum 4,000,000; her juſt quota of the ſum would be 2,646,153 dollars or thereabouts, enjoying an exceſs in her favor of 1,353,846 dollars. South Carolina has ſtill a greater exceſs, ſhe is to receive 4,000,000; her quota of the ſum would be 1,653,846 dollars and ſome cents; the exceſs in her favor will be 2,3461,53 dollars. North Carolina has an exceſs of 746.153 dollars, where ſhe has not aſked it, and when the State and her repreſentatives are averſe to the meaſure. What, ſir, I will aſk, is this for? Is it by way of gift, or doucenr? I know her repreſentatives to be too honeſt, too ſteady to their truſt, to be bribed. Georgia and New-Hampſhire are however not the only ſtates which will ſuffer, New-York and Maryland will likewiſe be injured. The former is to receive 1,200,000; her juſt qnota would be 1,904,615 dollars, there will be a deficiency therefore of 784,615 dollars. The deficiency of Maryland is much greater, ſhe is to receive but 800,000, and the deficiency from the amount of her juſt quota will be 1,184.615 dollars. One ſtate (Pennſylvania) has a million allowed her above the amount of her debt. So that ſome of the ſtates are to be double, and ſome treble taxed, for the benefit of others. I will here, Sir, appeal to the ſame moral ſenſe with the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts (Mr. Ames) to the ſame rectitude of the heart, and I will confidently demand from him, if you can impoſe this burthen on the States, and call it equality, if you can, adopt the Aſſumption and call it juſtice.

I conſider the ſtate which made exertions, as I mentioned on a former day, to have paid off ſo much of its proportion of theſe debts, whether called the debts of the States, or the debss of the Union. If ſtate debts, the ſtate ought to pay the debts of other ſtates; if they are the debts of the Union, then has the ſtate which has exerted itſelf and paid off its own debt, contributed to its proportion, and ought not to pay a ſecond time.

A gentleman from Connecticut has analized the argument in favor of the meaſure. As I think them of as much weight as any that have been advanced, I will notice a few of them, as well as my ſmall ability will permit. That gentleman's firſt argument is, that the debts were contracted on behalf and for the benefit of the United States, and that therefore juſtice requires they ſhould be aſſumed. On this principle, the gentleman has endeavored to prove that the debts are of the ſame nature, and in fact the debts of the United States. The very term, however, which he uſes, of ſtate debts, muſt convince him they are ſo; his explanation with a gentleman from Maſſachuſetts (Mr. Gerry,) why they were not inſerted in the conſtitution, has convinced me that they were not reſpected as the debts of the Union by the Convention. That Convention met, and the Conſtitution was formed, for the reſtoration of public credit, and if the ſtate debts were a part of the debt of the Union, proviſion would have been made for them. But, ſir, if the convention had no power to inſert them in the conſtitution, whence all our powers are derived: Neither, Sir, have we a power under that Conſtitution to provide for the payment of them: Neither are thoſe debts of the ſame nature with that of the United States. The ſame ſcrutinizing eye hath not pervaded the reſpective ſtates. Some ſtates in expectation of being the paymaſters themſelves, have dealt with a rigid parſimony, others have been as extravagantly liberal. Some have allowed regiments of officers to their militia without men, whilſt others have reduced their officers to a grinding ſituation. Some have allowed large bounties and pay, as has been the caſe with ſome of the States who complain moſt, whilſt others have ſcarcely allowed bounty or pay at all. Many of the charges of individual ſtates would be rejected, whilſt others which the ſtates have rejected would be allowed. The difference is very great, and as clear as the day, and none but intereſted individuals can prevent diſcerning it.

To be continued.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28.

THE bill for the relief of diſabled ſoldiers and ſeamen, and other perſons lately in the ſervice of the United States, was paſſed.

A bill to ſatisfy the claims of Thomas Barclay was reported, read the firſt and ſecond time, and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

A bill to continue the act for the temporary eſtabliſhment of the Poſt-Office, was read the firſt and ſecond time.

The houſe took into conſideration the amendments of the Senate to the Collection Bill, and agreed to the ſame.

THURSDAY, JULY 29.

The bill for the temporary eſtabliſhment of the Poſt-Office, and the bill to compenſate the ſervices of Thomas Barclay, were read the third time and paſſed.

Mr. Steele of the committee appointed to examine into the proceedings of the ſeveral States on the ſubject of the Amendments propoſed by Congreſs to the Conſtitution of the United States, reported, in ſubſtance as follow—

New-Hampſhire and New-York accepted all the articles but the ſecond.

Pennſylvania paſſed over in ſilence the firſt and ſecond articles—and accepted the reſt.

Delaware poſtponed the firſt article.

Maryland, South and North Carolina, and Rhode-Iſland, ratified the whole.—So that it appears the firſt article has been agreed to by ſix States—the ſecond by five—and all the others by eight.

A report on the memorial of Mrs. Greene, widow of the late Major Gen. Greene, was read.

A petition of Joſeph Miller of Philadelphia was read, ſtating that he has eſtabliſhed a Manufactory of Gunpowder in the State of Pennſylvania, in which, by proper encouragement, a ſufficient quantity of that article may be manufactured for the uſe of the United States—and praying the patronage of Congreſs.

Mr. Vining moved that the motion of Mr. Bloodworth for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the 5th ſection of the Reſidence Law, ſhould be taken into conſideration.

Mr. Bloodworth wiſhed the motion might be ſuſpended. He ſaid that he did not mean to call it up to day—and therefore had not prepared himſelf to ſtate his reaſons fully for introducing it.

Mr. Vining obſerved, that the motion was in poſſeſſion of the houſe, and any member had a right to call it up.

Mr Lawrance contended that it was very extraordinary that a motion brought forward by one gentleman ſhould be called up by another, contrary to the wiſh of the member who made it. He thought it was contrary to the rules of the Houſe.

Some further altercation enſued, in which Mr. Vining, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Bloodworth, and Mr. Lee ſpoke.

Mr. Bloodworth finally withdrew his motion for the preſent.

A meſſage was received from the Senate informing the houſe that they have agreed to ſome, and diſagreed to others of the amendments propoſed by the houſe to the amendments of the Senate to the Funding Bill.

The houſe after ſome debate receded from their amendments, and agreed to thoſe of the Senate.

The bill has now paſſed both houſes. The intereſt on Indents, and on one third of the State Debts is fixed at three pr. cent. pr. ann.

The firſt article of diſagreement was in reſpect to the time when intereſt ſhall commence on the deferred part of the principal—The houſe propoſed ſeven years—the Senate adhered to *ten.*

The motion for receding was oppoſed by Meſſieurs Lawrance, Gerry, Ames and Seney—and ſupported by Mr. Sedgwick, Fitzſimons, Sherman, Williamſon, Stone and Lee—and on the queſtion Mr. Lawrance called for the Ayes and Noes, which are as follow—

AYES.

Meſſrs Aſhe, Baldwin, Brown, Burke, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Fitzſimons, Floyd, Gale, Goodhue, Griffin, Grout, Hartley, Heiſter, Huger, Huntington, Lee, Leonard, Livermore, Muhlenberg, Partridge, Scot, Sedgwick, Sherman, Sinnickſon, Smith, (S. C.) Stone, Thatcher, Tucker, Vining, Wynkoop, Williamſon.——33.

NOES.

Meſſrs Ames, Benſon, Bloodworth, Contee, Coles, Foſter, Gerry, Gilman, Hathorne, Jackſon, Lawrance, Madiſon, Mathews, Moore, Page, Parker, Renſellaer, Schureman, Seney, Sevier, Sylveſter, Smith (M.) Steele, Sturges, Sumpter, Trumbull, White.——27.

The next article of diſagreement was the intereſt on Indents—The houſe propoſed four per cent. The Senate adhered to their propoſition for three. The motion for receding was determined by Ayes and Noes, as follow, viz.

AYES.

Meſſrs Aſhe, Baldwin, Brown, Burke, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Fitzſimons, Floyd, Gale, Goodhue, Grout, Hartley, Heiſter, Huger, Huntington, Lee, Leonard, Livermore, P. Muhlenberg, Partridge, Schureman, Scot, Sedgwick, Sherman, Sylveſter, Sinnickſon, Smith, (S. C.) Stone, Thatcher, Tucker, Williamſon, Wynkoop. ——33.

NOES.

Meſſrs Ames, Benſon, Bloodworth, Coles, Contee, Foſter, Gerry, Gilman, Griffin, Hathorne, Jackſon, Lawrance, Madiſon, Matthews, Moore, Page, Parker, Renſellaer, Seney, Sevier, Smith (M.) Steele, Sturges, Sumpter, Trumbull, Vining, White.——27.

Similar amendments followed of courſe in reſpect to the aſſumed part of the debt—which were agreed to.—Previous to which, Mr. Parker moved that the further conſideration of the amendments to the Funding Bill, ſhould be deferred to the next ſeſſion.——This motion was determined not to be in order. *Adjourned.*

FRIDAY, JULY 30.

Sundry petitions and memorials were read and referred to the heads of departments.

The report on the petition of Catherine Greene, widow of the late general Greene, was read the second time; this report was in favor of the prayer of the petition, so far as to indemnify the heirs of general Greene, from demands arising from engagements and contracts made by him on account of the United States.

A motion was made to refer the papers which accompanied the petition to the Secretary of the Treasury—some conversation ensued on this motion; Mr. Stone said he thought it more proper to refer them to the Auditor-General; Mr. Gerry called for the reading the papers—which was done.

The motion for referring to the Secretary of the Treasury was adopted.

A message was received from the Senate informing that they have passed a bill for the relief of John Stuart and John Davidson, and a bill for the temporary establishment of the Post-Office.

In committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury respecting a plan for the disposition of the lands in the Western Territory—some progress was made in the discussion.

Adjourned till Monday.

LONDON, May 21.

WE learn from Messina, that on the 31st March at 8 in the morning, the mountain Paci, which covers Scylla, on the east side, fell into the sea with a horrid crash. The commotion it excited caused the waters to overflow the country for 2 leagues and rise to the top of Sicily. Six persons perished at Scylla, but the fishermen at the lighthouse had time to save themselves. It is supposed that the sea had been undermining it ever since the earthquake of 1783, by getting into the excavations then made.

The Brunswick man of war lately launched, has several conveniencies new to the navy, particularly one, by which the levers of the chain pumps may be shipped and unshipped with ease, so as to render all clear; as also more simple means of obtaining intelligence of the exact draught of water during an action, without being exposed to the enemy's fire.

The most authentic accounts from Spain do not justify the belief that they have more than thirteen ships of the line ready for sea.

Mr. Bruce, the late traveller asserts: With regard to cotton, the finest vallies in Syria, watered by the cool refreshing springs that fall from Mount Libanus, are planted with this shrub; and in the same grounds, alternately, with the tree which produces its sister in manufactures, silk. Cotton clothes all Ethiopia; cotton is the basis of its commerce with India; and of the commerce between England, France, and the Levant, and cotton should be the favourite manufacture, after wool, of Britain. It will in time, says Mr. Bruce, take place of that ungrateful culture flax; will always employ more hands, and be a more ample field for distinguishing the ingenuity of our manufacturers.

On the 8th instant a very cruel murder was committed in the vicinity of Cork. Richard Newnham, Esq. and his brother Devonshire Newnham, Esq. went on a hunting party near his seat at Maryborough: One of the neighbouring peasantry intreated them not to pass through his potatoe ground, as it would ruin him and his family. Devonshire called the poor wretch a scoundrel for his presumption, and instantly struck him with his whip, while his brother Richard inhumanly struck him on the back part of the head, until they fractured the skull of the unfortunate man, of which wounds he instantly expired. The Coroner's inquest has brought in their virdict *wilful murder!* They are committed to prison to take their trial at the next assizes. Richard Newnham, who has ever been of a tyrannical and sanguinary disposition, is in the receipt of 3000l. per annum; and his brother, of 2000l.—A similar example to that of Fitzgerald, in this country, is much wanting, to reform the turbulent disposition of the country 'Squires.

NOOTKA SOUND.

The circumstances of the trade and situation of this part of North America being a matter of such general conversation and great public moment, we are particularly happy in being enabled to give some further account of the transactions, that have happened at Nootka Sound, as well as to point out the advantages that were likely to be extended to other places by the means of this trade.

It is necessary to remark that the skin of the sea otter is worn only in the Northern regions of China. Its fur, though beautiful and magnificent, is too heavy for the sultry atmosphere of the Southern Provinces.

Pekin is, therefore, the proper mart for this valuable commodity; and in this immense city, the consumption is so great, that the produce of the voyage meets an immediate sale.

The Mandarins of the court, and even the Emperor himself, are fond of wearing this costly fur. To a citizen of common rank, a sea otter's collar to his vestment is a luxury.

The natives of the north-west coast of America, set so great a value on woolens of all kinds, that all the blankets, cloths, hats, and stockings, that could be procured in China, if English manufacture, were sold to the Indians, with whose chiefs treaties of commerce had been formed.

An act of cruelty committed by an officer of the Spanish Admiral Martiney's ship deserves to be recorded.

The Spaniards discovering that Callicum, a chief, second in authority at Nootka Sound, was in alliance with the English, he was shot through the heart in the month of June, 1789. The wife of Callicum, with an infant child, escaped, but not till wounded.

Macquilla, the chief, first in command, retired at the head of the allies of England, from Nootka Sound, and to avoid the cruelty of the Spaniards, they fled to distant parts. Such of the natives as they could seize, the Spaniards condemned to work as slaves on their fortifications.

At this period, it was in contemplation of the Spaniards to seize the Sandwich Islands, with a view to deprive British ships of refreshments. And we further add, on authority that amounts nearly to demonstration, that on the very lands purchased from the Nootka chief by captain Mears, the Spaniards have already opened valuable mines.

Another object of this enterprise was, to supply the markets of Kamschatka, and other ports belonging to the Russians, with the teas and other produce of China. This promised to be an invaluable channel of commerce, as the Chinese have shut their ports against the Russians, who formerly traded to their markets.

On this voyage of discovery and experiment, one of our ships sailed and disposed of her cargo, but was unfortunately lost on her return to China.

To these curious particulars we add, with a patriot joy, that the consumption of the glorious staple of England, her broad cloths, is astonishingly great in Japan and China: British hardware, &c. is also in great request.

From the Friendship of Tiara to Captain Mears, ships which touch at the Sandwich Islands may depend on the utmost attention and civility. This Prince is six feet four inches and an half high, and of proportionate bulk.

A most degrading circumstance, respecting the insult upon the British flag at St. George's Sound, has not been yet communicated to the public:—A Captain Kendricks, commanding an American ship, had been trading a considerable time on the coast, and the Spaniards treated him with the greatest civility, so that Spain has the temerity to dare the maritime power of Britain, and yet truckles to the American stripes.

MAY 15.

Yesterday his Majesty was pleased to issue his Royal Proclamation for recalling and prohibiting seamen and other natural born subjects of his dominions, from serving foreign Princes and states, and for granting a reward of 20s. for discovering every seaman who shall conceal himself.

In a letter received by yesterday's post from Portsmouth, by a gentleman in the city, particular mention is made, that previous to writing, an incredible number of Jews had arrived there, and engaged for every empty house in that town, Common, and Gosport; and the owners had let them upon terms of enormous advance, provided the war should continue. They have even contracted for building of new houses, as they appear certain of a war, and that it will prove very advantageous from the amazing riches our ships of war and privateers most probably may bring from the South Seas, and other Spanish settlements.

By accounts received at Lloyd's upwards of three hundred sail of merchant ships are expected to arrive in the course of this month, which will furnish Government with a sufficient number of seaman to man the ships fitted out.

The ships of war which have been put into commission, are not only ordered to be manned with as much dispatch as possible, but victualled.

The Russian squadron which is to put to sea this summer is composed of 31 ships of the line.

THE TABLET.——No. CXXXVI.

"Those persons who lead a sedentary life should contrive that their amusements be of such a nature as to give considerable exercise to the limbs."

I HAVE frequently observed that men of a studious, contemplative turn of mind lose their relish for such amusements as require bodily exertion. This is a circumstance that deserves to be seriously considered by those whose mode of life leads them to sedentary habits. Man is a being formed more for action than contemplation. He preserves his health, cheerfulness and the natural vigor of his constitution, in much higher perfection, while he follows active pursuits, than when he is devoted to study and retirement.—There is nevertheless a necessity that some persons should employ themselves in the acquisition of literature.

In the essays of *Mr. Webster*, I find some excellent observations on the subject now under consideration. After speaking of the ill effects of too close an attention to study, without a suitable mixture of active amusements, he makes the following remarks.

"To avoid these ills, much exercise of the arms and body is not only useful but necessary; and when it is not the lot of young persons to labor in agriculture or mechanic arts, some laborious amusement should be constantly and daily pursued as a substitute—and none is preferable to fencing. A fencing school is perhaps as necessary an institution in a college, as a professorship of mathematics; for young men usually enter college about the age of puberty; and often leave a laborious occupation to commence a sedentary life, at the very time when labor or exercise is the most necessary to give firmness and vigor to their constitutions. In consequence of this change, and an academic life, they often run up into long, slender, effeminate bodies, which a slight cold may throw into a consumption; or by an intense application to books, add to a debilitated frame of body, a weak nervous system, which keeps them always dying, though it may not end life till old age."

"Four hours of uninterrupted study in a day is generally sufficient to furnish the mind with as many ideas as can be retained, methodized and applied to practice; and it is well if one half of what are run over in this time are not lost. It may sometimes be necessary to study or read *more* hours in a day; but it will as often be found useful to read *less*."

NEW-YORK, JULY 31.

Further accounts by the papers from Ireland, inform, that the National Assembly has decreed that the ancient municipality of the city of Paris, and all the offices connected with it, should be suppressed and abolished.—*Thus a system of police is destroyed which in a great measure furnished for so many ages, the victims of despotism to the dungeons of despair, in the infernal Bastile.*—That Monsr. Fitzjean de St. Colombe had fallen a sacrifice to the populace.—That the assembly has decreed the elections of judges should be by the people—and that but one subject shall be presented to the King for his approbation.—That there was in circulation of the notes issued by the Caisse d'Escompte 169,124,000 livres. The National Assembly has also determined that public officers other than the judges, shall be nominated by the King; and hold their offices during good behavior—none of the members of the present assembly to be eligible till four years after the present session.—Members of subsequent assemblies to be eligible in two years after the session.—Mr. *Lambert* director of the Mint at Rouen has received contributions in plate to the amount of 409,484 Livres.

A French fleet from the Islands is expected to arrive at Boston by the 20th August, under the command of the Right Hon. The Viscount *Pontieves Gien.*

At the commencement in the University of Cambridge, Massachusetts, the 21st instant.—The degree of *Bachelor* of *Arts* was conferred on forty three young gentlemen, and the degree of *Master of Arts* on thirty five.—The degree of doctor of laws was conferred on the Hon. *John Jay*, chief justice of the United States.

Thursday last there was an *Entertainment* on board the ship *America*, Capt. *Sarly*, lately from Canton, which was honored by the company of the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, The Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary at War, His Excellency the Governor of the State, and a very large and respectable company of other citizens.

To comprehend every charge, it is probable that the late war was an expence to the people of America of at least 60,000000 of pounds sterl. The paper money was an effectual tax, which has not cost the government much to collect. What was advanced during the war was paid rather by suffering the noble enthusiasm of the people to tax itself, than by the resources of Congress. The sums paid towards the debts since the peace have been at a great discount. Perhaps not a single instance can be given of a dollar paid at par. The entire remaining debt is about eighteen millions sterling, or eighty millions of dollars. It will appear therefore that the burden of this debt, however heavy upon unfortunate individuals, has been light to the government, as more than two thirds of the charges of the war no longer exist as debts against the Union. It seems to follow clearly, that altho justice calls for a good provision for the existing debt, and it may seem useless to urge any other motive, yet this claim of justice is enforced by the above state of facts. Why should we wish to dispute the validity of it, or object to paying what remains, inasmuch as we have extinguished vast sums on such easy terms?

If it is thought necessary to suspend part of the demands of our creditors, on account of our present inability to pay them: Government is under every possible obligation to pledge itself to do them *full justice* the moment they are in a capacity to do it.

Few persons cultivate the science of ANATOMY with ardor in our country. The rash and odious abuse of it, a few years since in several cities on the continent, by many indiscreet persons, has given to the public a disgust, and to individuals, a fear of meddling any more with human bodies. A wide field is still left for the exertions of diligence and genius in the pursuit of discoveries by *comparative Anatomy*. This may be followed without giving offence to any person. We are happy to hear of Dr. POST's beautiful dissection of the *Free-Martin* a few weeks ago, and to learn that his discoveries nearly agree with Mr. JOHN HUNTER's on the same subject. This we consider as the best Anatomical performance since MITCHELL's publication about the *absorbent vessels*.

The Professor of Natural History in the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. BENJAMIN S. BARTON, meditates a great Botanical Work. This is no less than a FLORA of the United States, to comprehend a full account of all the indigenous plants growing therein. The lovers of natural science feel themselves exceedingly glad on this occasion, not only on account of the curiosity and usefulness of the performance, but also because the author is an American. It is imagined that by the assistance of *Mitchell, Cutler, Marshall, Bartram* and other American Botanists, Dr. *Barton* will be able in some years to accomplish his laudable undertaking.

DEATHS.

Died at West-Point, the 11th inst. after a tedious illness, Capt. WILLIAM PRICE, Commissary of Military Stores.

At Fairfield, GOLD SELLECK SILLIMAN, Esq. in the 59th year of his age.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.— NEW-YORK.

Ship Jay, Randal, Canton. 5 months 25 days.
Brig Anthony, Puller, ditto. 6 months.
——Betcy, Bright, Faulkand Islands, 63 days.
Sloop Cynthia, Turks Island, 25

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
PUBLISHED

By Authority.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:
AT THE SECOND SESSION.

Begun and held at the City of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

AN ACT providing for holding a Treaty or Treaties to eſtabliſh Peace with certain Indian Tribes.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled*, That in addition to the balance unexpended, of the ſum of twenty-thouſand dollars, appropriated by the act, intituled, "An act providing for the expences which may attend negociations or treaties with the Indian Tribes, and the appointment of commiſſioners for managing the ſame," a farther ſum, not exceeding twenty thouſand dollars, ariſing from the duties on imports and tonnage, ſhall be, and the ſame is hereby appropriated for defraying the expences of negociating, and holding a treaty or treaties, and for promoting a friendly intercourſe, and preſerving peace with the Indian Tribes.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate*

APPROVED, JULY THE TWENTY SECOND, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*
(TRUE COPY)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

AN ACT to regulate Trade and Intercourſe with the Indian Tribes.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled*, That no perſon ſhall be permitted to carry on any trade or intercourſe with the Indian tribes, without a licence for that purpoſe, under the hand and ſeal of the Superintendant of the department, or of ſuch other perſon as the Preſident of the United States ſhall appoint for that purpoſe; which Superintendant, or other p rſon ſo appointed, ſhall on application, iſſue ſuch licence to any proper perſon, who ſhall enter into bond with one or more ſureties, approved of by the ſuperintendant, or perſon iſſuing ſuch licence, or by the Preſident of the United States, in the penal ſum of one thouſand dollars, payable to the Preſident of the United States for the time being, for the uſe of the United States, conditioned for the true and faithful obſervance of ſuch rules, regulations and reſtrictions, as now are, or hereafter ſhall be made for the government of trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes. The ſaid Superintendants and perſons by them licenſed as aforeſaid, ſhall be governed in all things touching the ſaid trade and intercourſe by ſuch rules and regulations as the Preſident ſhall preſcribe. And no other perſon ſhall be permitted to carry on any trade or intercourſe with the Indians without ſuch licence as aforeſaid. No licence ſhall be granted for a longer term than two years. *Provided neverthelefs*, That the Preſident may make ſuch order reſpecting the tribes ſurrounded in their ſettlements by the citizens of the United States, as to ſecure an intercourſe without licence, if he may deem it proper.

And be it further enacted, That the Superintendant, or perſon iſſuing ſuch licence, ſhall have full power and authority to recall all ſuch licences as he may have iſſued, if the perſon ſo licenſed ſhall tranſgreſs any of the regulations or reſtrictions provided for the government of trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes, and ſhall put in ſuit ſuch bonds as he may have taken immediately on the breach of any condition in ſaid bond. *Provided always*, That if it ſhall appear on trial, that the perſon from whom ſuch licence ſhall have been recalled, has not offended againſt any of the proviſions of this act, or the regulations preſcribed for the trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes, he ſhall be entitled to receive a new licence

And be it further enacted, That every perſon who ſhall attempt to trade with the Indian tribes, or be found in the Indian country with ſuch merchandize in his poſſeſſion as are uſually vended to the Indians, without a licence firſt had and obtained, as in this act preſcribed, and being thereof convicted in any court proper to try the ſame, ſhall forfeit all the merchandize ſo offered for ſale to the Indian tribes, or ſo found in the Indian country, which forfeiture ſhall be, one half to the benefit of the perſon proſecuting, and the other half to the benefit of the United States.

And be it enacted and declared, That no ſale of lands made by any Indians, or any nation or tribe of Indians within the United States, ſhall be valid to any perſon or perſons or to any State, whether having the right of pre-emption to ſuch lands or not, unleſs the ſame ſhall be made and duly executed at ſome public treaty, held under the authority of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That if any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, or of either of the territorial diſtricts of the United States, ſhall go into any town, ſettlement or territory belonging to any nation or tribe of Indians, and ſhall there commit any crime upon, or treſpaſs againſt, the perſon or property of any peaceable and friendly Indian or Indians, which, if committed within the juriſdiction of any State, or within the juriſdiction of either of the ſaid diſtricts againſt a citizen or white inhabitant thereof, would be puniſhable by the laws of ſuch State or diſtrict, ſuch offender or offenders ſhall be ſubject to the ſame puniſhment, and ſhall be proceeded againſt in the ſame manner, as if the offence had been committed within the juriſdiction of the State or diſtrict to which he or they may belong, againſt a citizen or white inhabitant thereof.

And be it further enacted, That for any of the crimes or offences aforeſaid, the like proceedings ſhall be had for apprehending, impriſoning or bailing the offender, as the caſe may be, and for recognizing the witneſſes for their appearance to teſtify in the caſe, and where the offender ſhall be committed, or the witneſſes ſhall be in a diſtrict other than that in which the offence is to be tried, for the removal of the offender and the witneſſes, or either of them, as the caſe may be, to the diſtrict in which the trial is to be had, as by the act to eſtabliſh the judicial courts of the United States are directed, for any crimes or offences againſt the United States.

And be it further enacted, That this act ſhall be in force for the term of two years, and from thence to the end of the next ſeſſion of Congreſs, and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG.
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, JULY THE TWENTY-SECOND, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*
(TRUE COPY.)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

LONDON, May 10—15.

LORD George Gordon, in conſequence of an altercation with the gaoler of Newgate, has been removed from his apartment into the ground cell, and there confined without bed or furniture! Without deciding on the propriety or impropriety of the gaoler's conduct, every man of feeling muſt lament that his lordſhip is reduced to ſo deplorable a ſituation.

The immenſe train of Auſtrian artillery which was at Peterwardin paſſed Vienna on its way to Moravia the 20th ult. The firſt piece paſſed at half paſt ſix in the morning, and it was half paſt two in the afternoon before the whole had gone by, though not one moment's ſtoppage took place the whole time.

The affair as Marſeilles, according to the beſt accounts was not ſo bloody as at firſt it was repreſented. The commander of Fort St. John was the only perſon who loſt his life, and this on account of ſome improper expreſſions two days after the fort was ſurrendered. The populace then renewed the dreadful ſcence of Paris during the firſt days of the revolution.

A Deputation was lately ſent to the Queen of France from the committee of reſearches in Paris to requeſt information with reſpect to the violences committed at Verſailles, on the night of the 6th of October. Her firſt anſwer was, "I will never become an informer againſt any of the ſubjects of the King!" The deputation waited on her Majeſty a ſecond time, when her anſwer was ſtill more emphatic, "I have ſeen every thing," ſaid ſhe—"I *underſtood* every thing—and have *forgotten* every thing.

On Monday two journeymen ſhoemakers in Liverpool of the name of Griffiths and Wrighten, agreed for a wager, to try which was the neateſt and moſt expeditious workman, for which purpoſe they ſet to at five o'clock in the morning and continued with little intermiſſion until eight in the evening, during which time, the former made, in a neat and workmanlike manner thirteen pair and an odd one of children's pumps out of the rough, with the heel-rans and inſoals proper; the latter made twelve pair complete. 'Tis ſuppoſed the greateſt performance ever known to be done by any of the craft.

A Mr. D——brought his wife before the Magiſtrates, at the Public Office, Bow-ſtreet, for aſſaulting and beating him. D——gave an account of the laſt aſſault ſhe had committed on him (for to enumerate every one would have taken up the Magiſtrates time, perhaps, till now.) It was with a hearth-broom, which the lady thought proper to break over her huſband's head. He gave another proof of the happineſs he had experienced in the matrimonial ſtate; for he declared, out of fifteen years that he had been married to her, he had not three days quiet, owing to her turbulent diſpoſition, which had reduced him from a ſtate of independence to poverty. She was committed to Tothill-fields, Bridewell, until ſhe finds bail for her appearance at the next ſeſſions.

A LINCOLN'S INN FROLIC.

TWO young gentlemen who are ſtudying the law, and who have chambers in Lincoln's Inn, took a particular fancy the other day to a young woman who frequented the garden with a child in her arms. They laid various ſtratagems to entice the mother to come into their chambers; but ſhe ſaw the intent, and ſtudiouſly avoided a viſit of that kind.—At laſt they thought they hit upon a ſcheme that muſt effectually bring her in. One of the gentlemen took the baby in his arms, and, after kiſſing it, brought it home to his apartment. The other ſtudent followed, and both now imagined that the woman muſt naturally come for her child; but, as the ſaying is, "ſhe bit the biter" for ſhe lent the child to their protection, and made the beſt of her way home; and has taken care to conceal that home from them. They are perſons of good fortune, and have ſent the child to nurſe. The public may rely on our aſſertion, that *this is a fact*.

ANECDOTE.

A *Tar*, after returning from a voyage for logwood, having made rather too free with a plank belonging to the owners of the veſſel to which he belonged, was taken before a juſtice, and accuſed of the theft. One being aſked what he had to ſay in his defence, replied "that, after having aſſiſted to ſteal a whole *ſhipload* from the Spaniards, it was a hard caſe that he could not have a *plank* for his own uſe, without ſo much *parlaver*!"

NEW-YORK, July 30.

The lateſt accounts from Europe inform that according to the preſent appearances, the belligerent powers of Europe (among which we reckon thoſe preparing for war) may be drawn out in battle array in the following manner.

Great Britain	againſt	Germany
Pruſſia		Spain
Sweden		Ruſſia
Holland		Denmark
and		Italian States
Turkey		The Pope

To which may be added, France incapable, Portugal and Sardinia neutral or doubtful. To conſider the ſituation as to men and money of the firſt liſt and of the laſt, one would be apt to think there is an amazing inequality, and that in favor of the former. We have ranked Holland from its intimate connection with Pruſſia and Great-Britain. Further accounts ſtate,

That the orders which the Spaniards had given to be executed for them in London, were countermanded; and the beſt informed mercantile men infer from thence the certainty of a war with Spain.

That Monſ. de Barſet was the gentleman who was ſacrificed at Marſeilles and not Monſ. de Calvet: that accounts from France teem with details of ſhocking exceſſes. Several eminent characters having recently loſt their lives.

That the National Aſſembly have voted an Addreſs to the King, expreſſing their reſolution that the nation ſhould not be involved in any foreign war.

The Houſe of Commons of Great Britain have reſolved to permit the importation of Rape Seed, and Rape Cakes from the United States of America.

The King of Naples has made a Princely proviſion for the maintenance of the Count d'Artois. He has provided him with a palace, and allowed him the eſtabliſhment of 120 ſervants.

FOR SALE

The IRON WORKS,

BELONGING to the Eſtate of JAMES HUNTER, deceaſed, pleaſantly ſituated on the falls of Rappahannock River, within two miles of the town of Frederickſburg, and one of Falmouth and Tide-Water——Conſiſting of a Forge, 130 feet by 54, eight fires, and four hammers—a Coal Houſe, 80 feet by 40—a Slitting and Rolling Mill, 68 feet by 30, for Sheet, Rolled and Slit Iron. A Merchant Mill, 70 feet by 36, with two pair of ſtones; one whereof French Burr, and every other neceſſary apparatus for manufacturing Flour in the beſt method.—A Saw Mill adjoining the ſame, 60 feet by 10. The walls of all theſe buildings are of ſtone, extremely ſtrong and neat, of the beſt workmanſhip. The running geers, machinery and fixtures of the whole, commodiouſly and judiciouſly contrived, and performed in the moſt maſterly and advantageous manner, on large and improved plans. The different departments are conveniently diſpoſed and arranged at proper diſtances, on a deep and capacious canal, calculated to ſupply more large and extenſive works, and future improvements; cautiouſly ſecured and guarded againſt caſualties from freſhets, or high floods; has its ſource in the main body of the river; a copious proportion whereof, to any reaſonable degree of quantity, is at pleaſure collected and turned in by a compleat ſet of well conſtructed ſtrong dams, which have not broke, or given way, ſince their formation, near nineteen years paſt.—The head and fall of the water operating on the wheels, is about twenty feet: the greateſt part of the works are in good repair, and the whole may be rendered ſo at a ſmall expence. In the appendages thereto, are a convenient Tanyard, variety of ſhops and utenſils for mechanical buſineſs of different kinds, houſes for the Managers, Workmen, &c.—And about 4 to 8000 acres of land contiguous, moſtly wooded, including ſome Farms and meadow land. *Alſo*, will be offered for ſale, a number of valuable Slaves, ſuch as Hammermen, Refiners, Colliers, Forge Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Smiths, Millers, Waggoners, &c. Theſe works have advantages over any in America, particularly in reſpect to the ſale of their produce, as there is none of the kind to the ſouthward thereof, to moſt of which extenſive, rich and fertile country, there is eaſy conveyance by water; nor is there any Forge within 90 miles, nor a Slitting mill at all in this State, which might ſhare the cuſtom, or vie with its manufactory—ſome other peculiar advantages that can beſt be pointed out on the premiſes, which on application will be ſhewn, and the terms of Sale made known, and very eaſy for the purchaſer, by

ADAM HUNTER, or ABNER VERNON. } Executors.

Virginia, May 28, 1790. (3w.)

New-York City Lottery.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for the purpoſe of raiſing *Seven Thouſand Five Hundred Pounds*, agreable to an ACT of the Legiſlature of the State of New-York, paſſed 8th February, 1790.

S C H E M E.

1	PRIZE of	£.3000	£ 3000
2		1000	2000
3		500	1500
10		200	2000
30		100	3000
50		50	2500
120		20	2400
180		10	1800
7950		4	31800

8346 Prizes, 16654 Blanks, } 25000 Tickets, at 40s. each, £.50000

Subject to a deduction of *Fifteen per Cent.*

THE object of this LOTTERY being to raiſe a part of the ſum advanced by the corporation for repairing and enlarging the CITY HALL, for the accommodation of CONGRESS, which does ſo much honor to the Architect, as well as credit to the city. The managers preſume that their fellow Citizens will cheerfully concur in promoting the ſale of Tickets, eſpecially as the ſucceſs of this Lottery will relieve them from a tax, which muſt otherwiſe be laid to reimburſe the corporation.

The above SCHEME is calculated in a manner very beneficial to adventurers, there not being two blanks to a prize.

The Lottery is intended to commence drawing on the FIRST MONDAY in AUGUST next, or ſooner if filled, of which timely notice will be given. A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed at the expiration of the drawing.

Tickets are to be ſold by the ſubſcribers, who are appointed Managers by the Corporation.

ISAAC STOUTENBURGH, ABRAHAM HERRING,
PETER T. CURTENIUS, JOHN PINTARD.

New-York, 6th March, 1790.

☞ *THE Managers give notice that agreeable to an order of the Corporation, the drawing of the City-Lottery, will poſitively commence on the firſt Monday in Auguſt.* (*Next Monday.*) *July 14.*

THE Creditors of Col. ELISHA SHELDON, of Saliſbury, are hereby notified, That the Subſcribers being appointed Truſtees of ſaid SHELDON's eſtate, will attend to the buſineſs of their appointment on the firſt Monday of Auguſt next, at the houſe of JACOBUS DAVIS, in ſaid Saliſbury, agreeable to the Act of Aſſembly.—The intereſt of the creditors requires their general attendance.

HEZEKIAH FITCH, JOHN BIRD, } Truſtees.

Saliſbury, (Connecticut,) June 28, 1789.